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TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1906.

History hath triumphed over time, which besides it nothing but eternity hath triumphed over.
—Sir Walter Raleigh.

The People and Dr. Oppenhimer. Unfortunately for themselves and for Richmond the present managers of our health department allowed matters to get into a deplorable condition by simply sitting still while the city and science were making enormous advances. It is true that the Council took very little in terest in health conditions, Indeed, the Council did not know how badly Richmond's death rate stood in comparison with that of other cities until the Joint Committee on Progress began its campaign for greater Richmond. Nor has the Council ever shown any continuing or helpful interest in bettering the health of Richmond. Its attitude towards improvements has been more of protest than apathy, with a good deal of both.

This does not mean that our Council is either more incompetent or lazy or careless than councils of other cities. The simple truth is that the Council is hopelessly overtaxed with detail and administrative work that properly belongs to specialists, and therefore has no time for such general surveys of the field as would necessarily playe usclosed the true health conditions of our city. The Council, all things considered, did about what an average council would have done if left unawakened from the somnolent repose that overtakes the ordinary citizen when "bacteriology" or preventive medicine is being learnedly dis-

But Dr. Oppenhimer was paid to keep awake and abreast of the times. It was his professional duty to know the latest best methods for preventing disease and bettering the health of municipal communities. When he found conditions to be as they have been for a decade or more in this city, as they are to-day, and as they will be in increasing meas ure unless remedied, it was his clear duty to press that knowledge upon the Coun cil so forcefully that there would have been no alternative between radical betterment and his resignation.

Suppose Dr. Oppenhimer had followed this course. Suppose he had failed to move the Council and had then resigned and carried his case to the people, is i conceivable that our present inefficient negligent and incompetent health methods would have continued? To ask the question is to answer it. The people would have risen to Dr. Oppenhimer's call Just as they are responding to-day to the report of the special sub-commit tee, and health conditions would have been improved at once.

But save for his formal reports and recommendations Dr. Oppenhimer kept slience—the watchman was dumb; the lighthouse wast dark, To-day the people are offered an opportunity of following the example of other cities, and of building population and increasing wealth by avoiding unnecessary deaths. But Dr. Oppenhimer still holds his pence,

The Council, however, is beginning to hear the sound of many voices.

Time's Changes.

tan de Aynia, the Spanish rabitier, who But as the Independent has gone out of read an address in behalf of all the

Cuba and other countries. "This nation," said President Palma, in reply, "feels encouraged and strength-tened by such manifestations made in the name of the representatives of so many rame of the representatives of so many friendly nations. I consider your words a happy augury for the new Presidential period initiated to-day. The gratitude I owe you will be seen to bear fruit in a constant effort to further strengthen the relations, the cordial understandings and the bonds of sincere friendship for turntely uniting Culva with the nations you represent. I raise my most fervent prayers to heaven for the happiness of sil of you, and especially, sir, for the prosperity of Spain and the individual felicity of your august sovereign."

Only a few years ago Cuba was strus-

Only a few years ago Cuba was strug gling for existence under the iron rule evit. of Spain. Cubans hated the Spanish government with a holy hatred. The United States government looked on until its chivalrous indignation was moved to ac tion. We took Spain by the throat and compelled her to release her hold upon Cuba and give the island independence Spain did not let go, however, until her navy had been destroyed by the United States, and until she had been whipped to a finish. After the war we assisted Cuba in establishing a form of government, and have since exercised a sort of paternal care over the young republic. Cuba is now free, and seems to be doing well. It is remarkable, however, that congratulations and relicitations of the nations of the earth should be communicated to the President of Cuba by the substance which represents it.

It is also to be noted that Spain is mote prosperous, and her affairs generally are in better condition than they were before she lost her colonies by war, and that the relationship between Spain and the United States is now friendly, if not cordial.

The Divine Ruler of the Universe moves n a mysterious way his wonders to perform.

Mr. Koiner Goes Abroad.

Mr. George W. Koiner, Commissioner of Agriculture, leaves to-day for his trip to Europe in the Interest of immigration. Mr. Kolner goes with the hearty approval and best wishes of Governor Swanon and other State officials and of the people at large. The plan which has been devised is the practical plan, and we believes that it will bring practical results. Mr. Koiner will see the immigrants face to face; will judge for himself whether or not they are proper persons to be sent to Viirginia and will give them such information as they may desire. He will deal frankly with them and will not inspire them with false hopes. he will not send undesirable immigrants of any natidn, and he will be careful not to send those who will be dissatisfied when they arrive. His operations will be in the porthern Europe, principally among the English, Irish and Scotch and the Scandinavians. He says that there is a demand in Virginia to-day for 2,000 farm laborers of the right sort, and he will have the right sort or none. It is his purpose to send men and women of character, those who are able and willing to work, and who will be conscinctious in their work; those who can be trusted to do any work assigned without having to be watched; those who will have appreciation of a moral obligation. He will bill the immigrants direct to Richmond, and when they arrive here they will be met by officials of the eDpartment of Agriculture, assigned to temporary quarters in the city and finally assigned to permanent positions on the farm.

Citizens who desire to employ any of these laborers should file their applications at once with the Department of Agriculture and should state clearly and precise ly just what they want, single or married men, what wages they are wining to pay, what sort of quarters will be pro vided, how long a term of service the immigrants may expect and all other necessary information. It is to be hoped that in all such letters the writer will be entirely frank. In that way misunderstanding will be avoided.

Mr. Koiner will be absent for severa months, but in the nature of the case he cannot send shiploads of immigrants at once. There will be all sorts of difficuities in his way and he must have time to make his selections. But there are many laborers in the section to be visited by him, who are desirous of finding employment in America, and there is every promise that a large supply will eventually be obtained. It is believed, too, that every squad of immigrants arriving, if they find conditions satisfactory, will write to their friends at home and induce others to come. The immigrants themselves, if they are pleased, will be our best agents.

Mr. Kolner expects to send not only laborers, but home-seekers who have enough money to purchase small tracts of land and he expects to locate many industrious formers in the Old Dominion, The Times-Dispatch heartily approves Mr. Kolner and his plan, and commends him and his mission to foreigners with whom he may have dealings. He is a representative Virgitian. He is a highminded gentleman, and any statement which he makes may be relied upon. He has our best wishes for a pleasant and profitable journey.

The Love of Money.

In commenting on an address by Anlrew D. White, in which he said that the means of salvation of the American people is to be found in a better education of the people, the New York Independent takes occasion to say that the danger to the republic is "the love of money, the root of all evil." "The love of money," says our contemporary, "enabled our Southern States to try to extend the area of slave labor and it thereby precipitated the Civil War."

Times-Dispatch has no disposition to raise sectional issues, and certainly There was a most striking incident in will not enter into any discussion with the inauguration of President Palma, of the Independent as to the part which Cuba. During the ceremonies, Senor Gay- slavery played in bringing on the war. is now dean of the diplomatic corps, its way to jab the South, we remind our contemporary that it was, primarily, th members of corps, felicitating President love of money on the part of the people of Palma on assuming an office worthily be- the North which introduced the slave stowed, and thanked him for his effort trade in America and packed the slaves of to increase friendly relations between on the Southern people. We would remind our contemporary that the plutoeratic oligarchy," of which it otherwise speaks, is peculiarly a Northern institution. We would remind our contemporary that the officers of the great insur-

The love of money is not a sectiona

The Influence of a Building. In to-day's paper will be found a force Metcalf, of Richmond College, on the importance of purchasing the grounds of the entire block upon which the new High School building is to be located. "Aside from purely intellectual cultivation," says Professor Metcalf, "a great high school should embody for the young and, indeed, for the city in general, patriotic, aesthetic, moral and sanitary ideals. All these are necessary in educa tional training for good citizenshp.

All public buildings, especially court houses and public school buildings, should be models. Most of us judge the spirit through the Spanish minister, and that Our courthouses should be an expression of such aliments as Poor Appetite, insomnia, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Heartburn, Kidney Ills and Female
heaven's blessings, especially upon Spain.

our regard for the public school system. The school building should impress upor the people the importance which the community attaches to education. should in its appearance and equipment be, in itself, an object lesson.

The more imposing we of Richmond make our school buildings, the more influential will the public school system be. The old High School building of Richmond was discreditable to the city and to the public school system. It was tolerated as long as the people would endure, and finally it was determined to abandon it and erect a new building. We have been at great cost in selecting plans and in providing the means to build. The the city and to the system, but its beauty, its convenience and its influence will be impaired if we erect it upon stinted ground. We need the whole square for educational purposes. The city should purchase it, consecrate it to education, and name it Education Place. It would be an ornament and a No. 1 investment.

The Case of Cherry Street.

City streets have a double function They are places of residence or business and they are public thoroughfares. Both these functions must be so maintained one of them is not made to suffer at the expense of the other.

Cherry Street is an excellent case in Neath the pleasant arching bowers, point. Why should the people who live Of the sweetly scented flowers, there have their lives made needlessly miserable by a traffic which they neither invite nor derive benefit from?

Cherry Street is an important link of connection between Hollywood Cemetery and a very large part of the rest of the Funeral processions pass along it steadily day in and day out. Long lines of carriages roll through it, raising clouds of dust from the largely unpaved road-bed. And the people who live there have to breathe the dust in and suffer for it, merely because the community has found their street a convenient place to pass through on its way to another destination.

In taking steps to allay the nulsance which is such a conspicuous feature of our city life just now, it will doubtless become necessary to discriminate between streets. In such a case, as the Times-Dispatch views it, the degree of general use must be the main basis of decision. When a residence street, of however little pretension, is largely used as a city thoroughfare, it is clearly entitled to such compensatory protection as the city knows how to give it.

It is announced that the resources of the Jamestown Exposition Company wil exceed \$5,000,000. Eighteen States have already made appropriations for participation in the celebration. The appropri ations for State buildings and exhibits amount in the aggregate to \$1,416,000. The Exposition officials feel confiden that ten other States will take part, making a total of \$2,500,000. The United States government has already appro priated \$250,000 and the officials hope that the Maynard bill, carrying an additional appropriation of something like million and a half will pass. It is further stated that practically \$975,000 of the \$1,000,000 stock subscription of the Exposition company will be paid. This is a fine exhibit for the Exposi-

tion and assures its success, "When you go out of town," says the Birmingham News, "tell your business friends that Birmingham is the most progressive city in the Southern States," An excellent idea—only make it Atlanta. Atlanta Georgian.

And add the words: "Of course, except Richmond."

Atlanta is out for an auditorium, too The Times-Dispatch trusts that her efforts in this direction may be crowned with success, and that she may secure the second best convention building ir the United States.

A city physician who believed that part of the public health system was worse than useless would have done the polite thing had he confided that belief to the community from which he drew a salary.

The Packwar of Baroda was badly of the New York Stock Exchange.
Gackwar Tom Lawson has had the same for the young, and, indeed, for the city feelings.

If the Russian Douma keeps up its present noisy behavior, it must not be surprised if people begin to class it with

As to the Pennsylvania Railroad, the proposed spring cleaning ought to prove

As long as there is muck, however, mere mud slinging will never break the

Europe has only 1.485.784 telephones to our 3,400,000. Are we twice as talkative? Mr. Cassatt, also, will have to exercise

this explanatory department. A little knowledge, Doctor, is a dan

gerous thing. Excellenzia Tomas Estrada Palma,

Addicks has got his pass-out check, at

It will be an uncivil war in Russia.

Aye, the dust durst!

YOU HESITATE

in obtaining a bottle of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters when the stomach is disordered, kidneys weak and bowels constipated, you only prolong your sickness and make a cure so much harder. Therefore get it today. For 53 years

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

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Galt & Bro., 1107 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Rhymes for To-Day

The Old Complaint. What I need to fill the measure, Of my gentlemanly pleasure Is a little gracious lelsure Out of doors; Say a pair of random hours.

Fate, allot me of thy plenty, Days to play at sweet and twenty, Idling dolce far niente, With a mald—Give me time to pluck the lilles, With the lovely Lady Phyllis, Or to sport with Amaryllis,

Ah, the saddest part of this is "That instead of swapping kisses With a few alluring misses Neath the trees; Or of wooling pretty Sybll— I'm compelled to sit and scribble, Verses made of ancient dribble, Verses made of Such as these.

In the shade,

Merely Joking.

The Circumstances.-She wrote, the Greumstances.—she wrote, "Cir-cumstances over which I have no control compel me to reject your offer of mar-riage, Yours," etc. He wired: "What circumstances? Repley prepaid." She wired: "Yours. Collect."—Cleveland Leader.

A Fundamental Verity.-The Professor "Give me an example of a fundamental and unchangeable truth." The Student: "The price of 3-cent postage stamp is two cents."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

sentorial courtesy. What would be considered senatorial discourtesy?" "Well, for one senator to holler 'stop thief' in case he saw another senator trying to frame up a little game of loot."—Houston Chronicle.

His Shark—When Congress is com-posed exclusively of women, do you think they'll ever be d, unit on any one ques-tion? "They will when there's a call for the contrary minded," replied the source citizen in acrid tones.—Houston Chronicle. Quite Likely .- "What did Shakespeare

Quite Likely.—"What did Shakespeare mean when he wrote of moving acci-dents?" asked the professor. "Why." answered a fair co-ed, "I presume the furniture handlers broke things for him, same as they do for every one else."—

its Status.—"Honest poverty ranks high in your native country, I understand," remarked the foreigner, "Weil, yes," responded the native American guarters it ranks almost as high as dishonest wealth."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The High School Building.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Editor of The Times-Dispaten:

Sir,—An examination a day or two ago of the plans for the new Richmond High School gave me a keen sense of pleasure. This building, as a splendid monument to the educational progress of our city, will be an object of pride to every citizen. Interest in the proper location, surround, ings. and equipment of such a building lings, and equipment of such a substantile crown of our public school system—should be distinctly personal, it is a matter which comes close home to all parents, for next to the home, the school is the training place most vital to the

tien, a great high school should embody for the young, and, indeed, for the city ir general, patriotic, aestietic, moral and sanitary ideals. All these are necessary in educational training for good elitzenship. Now, the plans of the new high school contemplate an ideally arranged kuilding, spacious and nydern in equipment; but there is no recreation ground attached, except in smothered ingernal quadrangles, and the kuilding is made to face on Clay Street, away from the city, on low ground. A modern high school is, in a very real sense, a part of the life of a city. It should, therefore, be conspicuously located; it should have breathing space around the building, and it should attach itself to any historic monument which can serve as a nobleobject-lesson to boys and girls. It is almost criminal to fam such a building into a little crowded space like some big manufacturing plant. Boys and girls cannot secure the proper development under such conditions.

If the city is going to spend a large

ufacturing plant. Boys and girls cannot secure the proper development under such conditions.

If the city is going to spend a large sum of money for the building, why not add a few ten thousinds and get surroundings big enough for the inevitable growth of the school? The new building cught to face on Narshall Street; it should have large playgrounds, both for sardiary and aestheid reasons; it should adjoin the old Marshall house, which should be preserved a an abiding inspiration to the historic and patriotic sense of our boys and girk; there should be room for additions to the building. Such culargement would make the new high school buildings and srounds.

As an educator the difference of the condition, I wish it record my carried in tubic defendance of property if the most favorable condition, I wish it record my carried in tubic defendances, as for as possible, with historic surrounding.

Richmend College.

Richmond College.

Diamonds in British Guiana. Diamonds in British Guiana.

The diamond mining industry in British Guiana is reported active by Consul McMackin, of Georfetown. There were produced in the calindar year 1965 86,696 stones, weighing 5,35 carats, whereas in 1991 the number of parats produced was 11,915. Recently a New York syndicate has sent out a working expedition, and the output will be served to New York.

Diamonds SAN FRANCISCO

Examiner Newspaper Strikes the Keynote of Western Spirit.

VIVID DESCRIPTION OF WOE

Richmond People Disagree As to the Future of Western City.

Mr. W. S. Gunn and Mr. A. Y. Stokes returned yesterday, after a visit to devastated San Francisco. Mr. Sam Cohen and Manager Hutchins, of the Davis Shoe Company, completed the party, but the latter two went up to Scattle before

the latter two went up to Seattle before returning to Ricamond.

Mr. Gunn is of the opinion that San Francisco will not fully recover for thirty years and thinks that it is at present a poor place to invest money. One feature of the place is that the working people, fire leaving by the train leads for Washington State.

One of the adverse features is that in the unburnt sections many of the best houses have the "for rent" or a "for sale" sign on them. The trains going North are crowded every night with people going away for good.

Takes Optomistic View.

Takes Optomistic View. Takes Optomistic View.

Mr. E. T.' Walthall, of this city, who is now in San Francisco, writes very optimistically of the city's future. He also sends a copy of The Examiner, the first newspaper to be re-established in the city. The paper is full of advertising business, there being nothing about its appearance to indicate that the city has undergone a great catastrophe. The editorial is characteristic of the spirit of the Western people, overflowing with hope and energy.

hope and energy.

Immediately after the shock and before stroved, orders were sent to the East the old Examiner building had been defor typesetting, stereotype and press ma-chines, which were started to the West before a site had been picked for their Ideation

Vivid Description.

Mrs. Ida Wilson Snead, of 715 North Twenty-second Street, received a few days ago the following letter from a iady in San Francisco, who has been foracticing medicine there. The letter vividly describes the horror of the dis-Dear Ida,-I presume that you (like

Dear Ida,—I presume that you (like many others) are auxious to know where I am and how I am. The fire did not reach me, but the outlook for a while on Thursday after the earthquake was not very favorable. We packed what we could carry out by hand (no teams to be bad) and were ready to leave at a moment's notice. First of all, let me tell you: About 5:55 A. M. we were suddenly awakened from a sound sleep by the terrible rocking to and fro of the house, the crashing of glass and china, and failing of everything (loose) to the middle of the floor. I attempted to rise and was thrown from my bed just as a large picture was thrown from the wall middle of the floor. I attempted to rise and was thrown from my bed just as a large picture was thrown from the wall across the pillow from which I had just raised my head. I attempted to go to the window. I was terror-stricken. After the heaving up of the earth and the most violent shaking of the house had subsided, I dressed, and, in company with a friend, left the building (there are three families in this building). Dresding a repetition of this awful experience, we took to the top of the hill-to find the city below us in flames. The fire spread until hope was gone of saving the city, and we became much alarmed about the fire. Thursday afternoon we were advised to abandon our homes. The city was given over to martial law, and now we have the appearance of living on the frontier. We go day by day to the soldlers for food and water and any other supplies. We are in darkness, except for the candles we are any other supplies. We are in dark-ness, except for the candles we are allowed to burn until 10 o'clock. We are without water except what we can carry, and our food we get from the rellef committee stationed around this unburned district. There were about 200,000 people in the streets of San Francisco since the carthquake. No one is allowed to enter the city, except on urgent business. The railroads carried away about 250,000 people, mostly women and children, but able-bodied men were detained to clear up the debris and do what they could to relieve the suffering. There is but a very small portion of the city left, and it breaks my heart to see that barren three-fourths laid bare of all its beguty and usefulness. without water except what we can carry

and usefulness. Cannot Yet Have Fires. We are not allowed to have fires in the house, so we have creeted cool; stoves in the streets at our front doors, and must carry our food up and down stairs, and it is like shitking a red flag duthle face of a buil to put out a washing. Water is so scarce that we are forbidden to use it for anything but absolute necessities. I had a large washing at my Chinaman's, and, of course, it burned, so I am short of clothes. Have no mosey, and have been cut off from my practice, and have been cut off from my practice, and have my income stopped. What I am to do for a while is a puzzle to me. Our experiences are awful. I cannot begin to describe any part of them. The terror at the time of the shock; the anxiety about the fires; the fear of food and water famine; the dread of exposure and disease; we had all these to live through. Outside people are sending supplies, so no one will want We are not allowed to have three in he house, so we have erected cook-toyes in the streets at our front doors, are sending supplies, so no one will wa are sending supplies, so no one will wa for food; but it is not the kind of fo one needs in this climate, and there one needs in this climate, and there is no fruit nor green stuffs, except for sale, and there is no money—at least in my possession. If I can keep my health and get something to do here, I will stay until I know what the prospects will be for a new city and a new practice. Oh, it is simply awful! I do not think your papers exaggerate, except about tidal

A DIMPLE MAKER.

Find a child with dimples and chubby arms and legs and you find a healthy child. Find one with drawn face and poor, thin body and you see one that needs Scott's Emulsion. Your doctor will no doubt tell you the child is fat-starved-its food is not nourishing it.

Nothing helps these thin, pale children like Scott's Emulsion. It contains the very element of fat they need. It supplies them with a perfect and quickly digested nourishment. Scott's Emulsion brings dimples and rounded limbs,

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Over 500 in use right here. We're proud of this record; not a single one has ever gone wrong. It's impossible. They are made to do your work, and do it right.

Mattings.

new, dependable goods; the only store in this city that imports Mattings direct. Saves you the middleman's profit. This store always gives you the BEST values.

waves; we have had none; and the sani-iary conditions are good now. You should have seen my pretty home after the earthquake. It was a mass of broken glass, etc. There was almost nothing left on my walls, plate rack, shelves, mantels, but all was in a heap on the

mantels, but all was in a heap of the floor.

I have not been undressed to sleep since the first shock, until last night. My grips are still packed, ready to leave. When I close my eyes I live through these terrors—the shock, the fire, the suspense, the terror-stricken people fleering for their lives, not knowing where they were going. There are many families who have been separated and wander about from station to station seeking news from their lost ones. Oh, it is sickening. I lost my clothes, my watch, some china, etc., and my business; but am unhurt, so ought to be thankful, I suppose.

MR. JENKINS TO LEAVE. Accomplished Organist of Monumental Gives Up Position.

mental Gives Up Position.

Mr. William M. Jenkins, organist at Monumental Episcopal Church, will probably refurn to his home in St. Louis next September. He has resigned his position here, and it will take effect at that time.

There is on foot, however, in several of the other churches in Richmond a plan to get Mr. Jenkins to stay in Richmond, and it is hoped that the necessary salary can be secured to keep the organist here.

Mr. Jenkins has an excellent offer to return to St. Louis, but if a Richmond.

Mir. Jenkins has an excellent offer to return to St. Louis, but if a Richmond church makes him a sufficient offer, he will very probably accept. Mr. Jenkins also has charge of the choir at Broad Street Methodist Church. If he leaves his position will probably be filled by Mr. Bassett W. Hough. The many friends and admirers of Mr. Jenkins are working hard to have him remain in Richmond.

DESERTED BY HUSBAND Mrs. Perkins Asks Chief of Police

to Institute Search for Huspani. Mrs. J. E. Perkins, a white woman, giving her home as No. 2818 N Street, appeared at the headquarters of Chief Worner yesterday and told a sad tale of want and a missing husband. She declared that her family, consisting of herself and three children, have been in the direct distress since the disappearance of J. E. Perkins last Socientler, when he was balled out of the Police Court and had immediately gone off to parts tabnown.

with nown.

She asked the chief to search for the misn, and stated that her oldest child, thirteen years of nge, was working in Whitlock's factory, and that they were Fardly able to eke out an existence on the little money their combined efforts being in.

FOR BIG CELEBRATION. Labor Day Committee Decides to Work With This in View.

At a meeting of the Labor Day Committee, held last night in their hall, on Broad Street, with Mr. John M. Ryall in the chair, it was decided to visit all the local unions in an effort to arouse the greatest possible interest for the celebration on the first Monday in September, There are forty-two local unions in the city, with a membership of 6,000. It is proposed to make the coming celebration the greatest and most enthusiastic in the of all labor movements, and the committee is preparing to work toward

Ex-Governor Montague's Important Mission.

The appointment of former Governor A. J. Montague, of Virginia, as one of the two Southern delegates to the Pan-American Conference will be generally ap-

proved.

It is believed that this will be the most important gathering of representaries of the American republics ever held, the administration regards it of held, 'life administration regards it of such importance that the Secretary of State will attend in person, as the head of the United States delegation. The United States has never received its share of the South American trade, and it is hoped that at the Rio conference some arrangement may be made to obtain wider markets for our products. While wider markets for our products. While the Southern ports are much nearer most of South America than are England and Germany, the Southern cotton mills soil a comparatively small portion of the cotton goods consumed in South America. The Panama Canai will open new channels of trade, and is expected to induce a much greater commerce between the Gulf and South Atlantic ports and those of South America.

f South America. Despite the fact that the enforcement Despite the fact that the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine has been a perpetual protection to the smaller republics from the encroachment of European powers, these smaller nations have resented the assumption by the United States of the role of protector. There has not been that feeling of cordial good will or that spirit of co-operation that might be expected from nations with similar forms of government and many identical interests.

tical interests.

Secretary Root hopes at this Rio conference to bring about more intimate reletions between the great republic of the North and her smaller neighbors of the Scuth. The American delegation is sent upon a mission of the highest importance, and the South is fortunate in having in this expedition so able a representative



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as the former Governor of Virginia .- Bal-

State Aid for Roads, State Aid for Roads,

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir_I have just read your editorial in
to-day's Times-Dispatch entitled "Good
Roads for Amherst," in which you quote
from the New Era, saying that "with State
aid when the county spends \$1, it will
get \$3 in work, and that thus a bond
issue of \$80,000 will make available \$240,000 for macadamizing Amherst roads,
The Era seems to have overlooked that
there is a provision in the act of the last
Legislature providing for the use of the
State convict force by the counties, whereby this aid cannot exceed two-fifths of
the cost of the road, or 40 per cent. In
other words, should Amherst secure the
aid of the State highway force, as we
hope to do, should the \$80,000 of bonds
be issued, the maximum value of the
aid under the law could be only \$40,00,
This would afford \$120,000 instead of \$210,00,00,000, as you estimated.

000, as you estimated. STICKLEY TUCKER, Amherst, Va., May 20, 1906.

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